AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please replace the claims with the claims provided in the listing below wherein status, amendments, additions and cancellations are indicated.

1. (Currently amended) A machine for machining or processing a conveyable material, ~~in particular a pourable or pasty mass or a loose material,~~ comprising:

structure defining a channel, at least a partial area of said channel being defined by at least one outlet section [[with]] including at least one outlet[[,]] through which the conveyable material to be machined or processed ~~can be transported~~ is transportable along a conveying direction, ~~wherein the at least one outlet section forms at least one partial area of a channel, of the machine, and is~~ said at least one outlet section being moveably mounted relative to a remainder of the structure defining the channel of the machine, the at least one outlet section being coupled with at least one source for oscillations~~, by means of which it can be made to~~ operable to mechanically oscillate said at least one outlet section relative to the structure defining the channel of the machine, [[and]] a volumetric section within said at least one outlet section in the channel of the machine [[is]] through which the conveyable material is transported having ~~a volumetric section of the channel filled with~~ vibratable collision elements captively received therein and which subject the conveyable material to at least one of a shearing or an impact treatment when said at

least one outlet section is mechanically oscillated to cause the collision elements to collide with one another.

2. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein ~~resilient devices are used to mount~~ the at least one outlet section is mounted relative to the structure defining the remainder of the channel of the machine using resilient devices.

3. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, ~~wherein~~ further comprising damping ~~dampening~~ devices which are arranged between the at least one outlet section and the channel of the machine, [[and]] assisted at least in part by the conveyable material ~~acts as the dampening means~~.

4. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the at least one outlet section and the structure defining the remainder of the channel of the machine are decoupled in terms of oscillation.

5. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein said at least one source for oscillations can impart to the at least one outlet section, oscillations of a kind that exhibit a tangential and/or normal component relative to an inner surface of the at least one outlet facing the conveyable material.

6. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the at least one outlet section includes several outlet sections sequentially arranged in at least one partial area of the channel of the machine along the conveying direction of the channel.

7. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 6, wherein at least some of the several sequential outlet sections can be spaced apart along the conveying direction.

8. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 6, wherein the several outlet sections are identical to each other.

9. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 6, wherein at least some of the several outlet sections are different from each other.

10. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 6, wherein the several outlet sections can be made to oscillate identically to each other.

11. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 6, wherein at least some of the several outlet sections can be made to oscillate differently from each other.

12. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the at least one source for mechanical oscillations is a vibrator, and the mechanical oscillations are dampened, forced oscillations of the at least one outlet section.

13. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the at least one source for mechanical oscillations is a striker that generates dampened collision excitations of the at least one outlet section.

14. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 12, wherein the at least one source for mechanical oscillations includes ~~it has~~ several sources for mechanical oscillations.

15. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 12, wherein the at least one source for mechanical oscillations can be actuated independently of the operating status of the machine.

16. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 14, wherein the several sources for mechanical oscillations can be actuated separately from each other.

17. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, ~~wherein~~ further comprising:

at least one first device for acquiring the rheological properties of the conveyable material [[is]] being arranged downstream from [[the]] a respective one of said at least one outlet section in order to generate first signals at a first signal output that characterize ~~the physicochemical, in particular~~ rheological properties of the material downstream from the respective one of said at least one outlet section.

18. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 17, ~~wherein~~ further comprising at least one second device for acquiring the rheological properties of the conveyable material [[is]] being arranged upstream from the respective one of said at least one outlet section in order to generate second signals at a second signal output that characterize the ~~physicochemical, in particular~~ rheological properties of the material upstream from the respective one of said at least one outlet section.

19. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 17, wherein the signals of the first and/or second signal output are compared with those reference signals that characterize specific rheological properties, wherein feedback takes place within a control circuit as a function of the result from comparing the signals to activate the at least one source for mechanical oscillations.

20. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 19, wherein the signals of the first and second signal output are compared with each other, wherein feedback takes place within a control circuit as a function of the result from comparing the signals to activate the at least one source for mechanical oscillations.

21. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the channel of the machine and the at least one outlet of the at least one outlet section run vertically.

22. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the channel of the machine and the at least one outlet of the at least one outlet section run horizontally.

23. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the machine is an extruder, and the at least one outlet section is a die~~, in particular an extrusion die,~~ of the extruder.

24. (Withdrawn) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the machine is an extruder, and the at least one outlet section is a melt filter of the extruder.

25. (Withdrawn) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the machine is a diecasting machine, and the at least one outlet section is a conditioning cell of the diecasting machine.

26. (Canceled)

27. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the collision elements form as dense a package as possible, with hollow spaces between contacting ones of the collision elements.

28. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the collision elements can vary in size and/or shape.

29. (Currently amended) The machine according to claim 1, wherein the collision elements have at least one of the following shapes: spherical, polyhedral, bar-shaped, ~~in particular~~ cylindrical or prismatic.

30. (Previously presented) The machine according to claim 1, wherein at least one part of the collision elements consists of an electrically conductive material, and the source for oscillations is a source for electromagnetic oscillations,

wherein the electrically conductive collision elements can be excited by the generated electromagnetic alternating fields to mechanical oscillations and/or movements.

31. (New) A machine for treating a conveyable material of certain physiochemical properties when entering said machine, the machine comprising:

a housing defining a channel and including an inlet section for allowing introduction of said conveyable material, a channel section and an outlet section for discharging said conveyable material, said outlet section, at least in part, being transversely movably supported relative to said channel section;

at least one source of oscillations coupled to said outlet section to impart oscillations thereto relative to said channel section;

at least one device disposed in said housing for detecting said physiochemical properties of said conveyable material when treated, said at least one device being operable for delivering at least one output signal in dependence on the physiochemical properties detected; and

a control circuit receiving said at least one output signal, said control circuit being connected to said at least one source of oscillations for adapting said oscillations to dynamically control the physiochemical properties of said conveyable material treated.

32. (New) The machine according to claim 31, wherein said at least one device includes a first device located downstream of a treatment in said outlet section.

33. (New) The machine according to claim 31, wherein said at least one device includes a second device located upstream of a treatment in said outlet section.

34. (New) The machine according to claim 31, wherein said control circuit is configured to provide at least one reference signal for comparison with said at least one output signal.

35. (New) The machine according to claim 31, wherein said at least one device includes a first device located downstream of a treatment in said outlet section to deliver a first output signal, and second device located upstream of the treatment in said outlet section to deliver a second output signal, said control circuit being operable to form a difference of said first and second output signals.

36. (New) The machine according to claim 31, wherein said at least one device determines the rheological properties of said conveyable material in terms of its physiochemical properties.

37. (New) A machine for treating a conveyable material of certain physiochemical properties when entering said machine, the machine comprising:

housing structure defining a channel and having an inlet section for allowing introduction of said conveyable material, a channel section and an outlet section for discharging said conveyable material, said outlet section, at least in part, being transversely movably supported relative to said channel section;

a plurality of collision elements able to collide with each other and arranged within said outlet section of said channel;

a filtering arrangement being disposed in said outlet section for retaining said plurality of collision elements in said outlet section, but to allow passage of said conveyable material; and

at least one source of oscillations coupled to said outlet section to impart oscillations to said collision elements in order to cause them to collide with each other.

38. (New) The machine according to claim 37, wherein said filtering arrangement comprises a first filter which is disposed upstream of said plurality of collision elements and a second filter which is disposed downstream said plurality of collision elements.

39. (New) A machine according to claim 37, wherein said collision elements comprise at least two groups of different elements separated from one another by said filtering arrangement.

40. (New) A machine according to claim 37, wherein:

said collision elements are electrically conductive, and

said oscillation source includes an inductive source operable for transfering oscillating movement to said conductive collision elements.

41. (New) A machine for treating a conveyable material passing therethrough, comprising:

housing structure defining a channel extending through an inlet section for allowing introduction of said conveyable material, a channel section and an outlet section for discharging said conveyable material;

a plurality of electrically conductive collision elements being captively received within said outlet section of said channel in a manner allowing passage of said conveyable material therepast from the inlet section for subsequent discharge from the outlet section; and

at least one inductive source of oscillations coupled to said outlet section to impart oscillations to said collision elements in order to cause them to collide with each other without requiring direct oscillation of the housing structure.